

The Salisbury Banner.

A Weekly Democratic Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Commerce, the Mechanic Arts, Education, News, the Markets, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOL. VIII.

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1861.

NO. 9

All Advertisements

WILL BE INSERTED
AT THE FOLLOWING RATES

RATES OF ADVERTISING:	
One square (16 lines) one insertion.....	\$1
Each subsequent insertion.....	25
One square six months.....	4 75
One square one year.....	8 00
Quarter of a column one year.....	20 00
Half a column one year.....	35 00
Longer advertisements in the same propor- tion. No discount on above prices.	

Letter from Governor Brown, of Georgia.

The following Letter, written by Gov. Brown, of Georgia, (addressed to several distinguished gentlemen of that State,) having reference to National Affairs and the duty of the citizens of Georgia, is herewith published, under the conviction that the facts therein so clearly stated, cannot fail to accomplish good, if carefully weighed by the citizens of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA.

Gentlemen: Your letter requesting me to give to the people of Georgia my views upon the issues involved in the election of delegates to the State Convention, which is to assemble in January next, has been received.

Such is the extent of my official labors at present, that I can devote but little time to the preparation of a reply. If, however, any importance is attached to my opinions, in the present perilous times, I cheerfully give them to my fellow-citizens. I propose to discuss briefly three propositions:

1st. Is the election of Mr. Lincoln, to the Presidency, sufficient cause to justify Georgia, and the other Southern States, in seceding from the Union?

2. What will be the results to the institution of slavery, which will follow submission to the inauguration and administration of Mr. Lincoln, as the President of one section of the Union?

3. What will be the effect which the abolition of slavery will have upon the interests and the social position of the large class of non-slaveholders and poor white laborers who are in the South?

First: Is the election of Mr. Lincoln sufficient cause to justify the secession of the Southern States from the Union? In my opinion the election of Mr. Lincoln, viewed only in the light of the triumph of a successful candidate, is not sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. This, however, is a very contracted and narrow view of the question. Mr. Lincoln is a mere name in the great political atmosphere of the country; while, as it floats, only shows the direction in which the wind blows. He is the mere representative of a fanatical Abolition sentiment—the mere instrument of a great triumph—political party, the principles of which are deadly hostile to the institution of slavery, and openly at war with the fundamental doctrines of the Constitution of the United States.

The rights of the South, and the institution of slavery, are not endangered by the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, as a man, but they are in imminent danger from the triumph of the powerful party which he represents, and of the fanatical Abolition sentiment which brought him into power, as the candidate of the Northern section of the Union, over the united opposition of the Southern section against him. The party embracing that sentiment has constantly denied, and still denies, our equality in the Union, and our right to hold our slaves as property, and allows its purpose to take from us our property, so soon as it has the power. Its ability to elect Mr. Lincoln as its candidate, shows it now has the power to control the Executive branch of the Government. As the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, when vacancies occur, its control of the Executive power will soon give it the control of the Judicial Department; while the constant increase of Abolition sentiment in the Northern States, now largely in the majority in Congress, together with the admission of other free States, will very soon give it the power in the Legislative Department. The whole Government will then be in the hands of our enemies. The election of Mr. Lincoln is the first great step in this programme. It is the triumph of the Northern over the Southern section of the Union, of Northern fanaticism over Southern equality and Southern rights. While, therefore, the election of Mr. Lincoln, as a man, is no sufficient cause to justify secession, the triumph of the Northern section of the Union over the Southern section, upon a platform of avowed hostility to our rights, does, in my opinion, afford ample cause to justify the South in withdrawing from a Confederacy where her equality, her honor, and the rights of her people, can no longer be protected.

Second: What will be the result to the institution of slavery, which will follow submission to the inauguration and administration of Mr. Lincoln, as the President of one section of the Union? My candid opinion is, that it will be the total abolition of slavery, and the utter ruin of the South, in less than twenty-five years. If we submit now, we satisfy the Southern people that, come what may, we will never resist. If Mr. Lincoln places among us his Judges, District Attorneys, Marshals, Post Masters, Custom House officers,

&c., &c., by the end of his administration, with the contract of these men, and the distribution of public patronage, he will have succeeded in dividing us to an extent that will destroy all our moral powers, and prepare us to tolerate the running of a Republican ticket, in most of the States of the South, in 1864. If this ticket only secured five or ten thousand votes in each of the Southern States, it would be as large as the Abolition party was in the North, a few years since. It would hold a balance of power between any two political parties into which the people of the South may hereafter be divided. This would soon give it the control of our elections. We would then be powerless; and the Abolitionists would press forward, with a steady step, to the accomplishment of their object. They would refuse to admit any other slave States into the Union. They would abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and at the forts, arsenals and dockyards, within the Southern States, which belong to the United States. They would then abolish the internal slave trade between the States, and prohibit a slave owner in Georgia from carrying his slaves into Alabama or South Carolina, and there selling them. These steps would be taken one at a time, cautiously, and our people would submit. Finally, when we were sufficiently humiliated, and sufficiently in their power, they would abolish slavery in the States. It would not be many years before enough of free States may be formed out of the present territories of the United States, and admitted into the Union, to give them sufficient strength to change the Constitution, and remove all Constitutional barriers which now deny to Congress this power. I do not doubt, therefore, that submission to the administration of Mr. Lincoln will result in the final abolition of slavery. If we fail to resist now, we will never again have the strength to resist.

Third: What effect will the abolition of slavery have upon the interest and social position of the large class of non-slaveholders and poor white laborers in the South? Here would be the scene of the most misery and ruin. Probably no one is so unjust as to say that it would be right to take from the slaveholder his property without paying him for it. What would it cost to do this? There are in round numbers four million five hundred thousand slaves in the Southern States. They are worth, at a low estimate, five hundred dollars each. All will agree to this. Multiply the four million five hundred thousand by five hundred, and you have twenty-two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which these slaves are worth. No one would agree that it is right to rob the Southern slaveholders of this vast sum of money without compensation. The Northern States would not agree to pay their portion of the money, and the people of the South must be taxed to raise the money. If Georgia were only an average Southern State, she would have to pay one-fifteenth part of this sum which would be one hundred and fifty million dollars. Georgia is much more than average State and she must therefore pay a large sum. Her people now pay less than half a million of dollars a year of tax. Suppose we had ten years within which to raise the one hundred and fifty million dollars, we should then raise, in addition to our present tax, fifteen of million dollars per annum, or over thirty times as much tax as we now pay. The poor man, who now pays one dollar, would then have to pay thirty dollars. But suppose the Northern States agreed to help pay for these slaves, (who believes they would help to do it?) the share of Georgia would then be about one-thirtieth of the twenty-two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or over seventy-five millions; which, if raised in ten years, would be over seven times as much as our present tax.

In this calculation, I have counted the slaveholder as taxed upon his own slaves to raise money to pay for them. This would be great injustice to him. If the sum is to be raised by the tax upon others, the non-slaveholders and poor white men of the South would have to pay nearly the whole of this enormous sum out of their labor. This would load them and their children with grievous indebtedness and heavy taxes for a long time to come. But suppose we were rid of this difficulty, what shall be done with these four million five hundred thousand negroes, when set free? Some of the Northern States have already passed laws prohibiting free negroes from coming into their limits. They will help to harbor our runaway slaves, but will not receive among them our free negroes. They would not permit them to go there and live among them. Then what? One may say, send them to Africa. To such a proposition I might reply, send them to the moon. You may say that it is not practicable. It is quite as much so as it is for us to pay for, and send this vast number of negroes to Africa with the means at our command.

No one would be so inhuman as to

propose to send them to Africa and set them down upon a wild, naked sea coast, without provisions for at least one year. What will it cost to take them from their present home to Africa, and carry provisions there to keep them a single year? (If left with only one year's supply, many of them would starve to death.) It cannot be done for two hundred and fifty dollars each. At that sum it would amount to eleven hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars. Where will we get the money? Our people must be taxed to raise it. This would be half as large a sum as the above estimate of the value of the negroes. If the Southern States had it to raise, Georgia's part would be over seventy-five million of dollars, which, added to the part of the amount to be paid to owners for the negroes, would amount to two hundred and twenty-five million dollars, which must be raised by taxing the people or loading them with a debt which would virtually enslave our whole people for generations to come. It must be remembered that we own no territory in Africa large enough to colonize four million five hundred thousand people. This, too, must be bought at a very heavy cost. The northern people would not consent to be taxed to raise these enormous sums, either to pay for the negroes or to pay for sending them to Africa, or to pay for land upon which to colonize them, as they do not wish to do either. They wish to take them from their owners without pay, and set them free and let them remain among us. Many people at the North say that negroes are our fit associates; that they shall be set free and remain among us—intermingling with our children, and enjoying equal privileges with us. But suppose we were over the difficulty of paying the owners for the negroes, and they were taken from their masters without pay, and set free and left among us, (which is the ultimate aim of the Black Republicans,) what would be the effect upon our society? We should still have rich men and poor men. But few of our slave owners have invested all they have in negroes. Take their negroes from them unjustly, and they will, many of them, still be more wealthy than their neighbors. If all were left for a time with equal wealth, every person who has noticed man and society, knows that, in a few years, some would grow rich and others poor.

This has always been the case, and always will be. If we had no negroes, the rich would still be in a better condition to take care of themselves than the poor. They would still seek the most profitable and secure investment for their capital. What would this be? The answer suggests itself to every mind; it would be land. The wealthy would soon buy all the lands of the South worth cultivating. Then what? The poor would would all become tenants as they are in England, the New England States, and all old countries where slavery does not exist. But I must not lose sight of the four million five hundred thousand free negroes to be turned loose among us. They too, must become tenants with the poor white people; for they would be able to own lands. A large proportion of them would spend their time in idleness and vice, and would live by stealing, robbing and plundering. Probably one-fourth of the whole number would have to be maintained in our State Penitentiary prisons and poor houses. Our people, poor and rich, must be taxed to pay the expense of imprisoning and punishing them for crime. This would be a very heavy burden.

But, suppose three-fourths of the whole number would work for a living. They would have to begin the world miserably poor, with neither land, money, nor provisions. They must, therefore, become day laborers for their old masters, or such others as would employ them. In this capacity they would at once come in competition with the poor white laborers. Men of capital would see this, and fix the price of labor accordingly. The negro has only been accustomed to receive his victuals and clothes for his labor. Few of them, if free, would expect anything more. It would, therefore, be easy to employ them at a sum sufficient to supply only the actual necessities of life. The poor white man would then go to the wealthy land owner and say, I wish employment; hire me to work; I have a wife and children who must have bread. The land owner would offer, probably, twenty cents per day. The laborer would say, I cannot support my family on that sum. The landlord replies, that is not my business, I am sorry for you, but I must look to my own interest. The black man, who lives on my land, has as strong an arm, and as heavy muscles as you have, and can do as much labor. He works for me at that rate; you must work for the same price, or I cannot employ you. The negro comes into competition with the white man, and fixes the price of his labor, and he must take it, or get no employment.

Again, the poor white man wishes to rent land from the wealthy land-

lord, this landlord asks him half the crop of common upland, or two-thirds or even three-fourths for the best bottom land. The poor man says this seems very hard, I cannot make a decent support for my family at these rates. The landlord replies, here are negroes all around me, anxious to take it at these rates; I can let you have it for no less. The negro, therefore, comes into competition with the poor white man, when he seeks to rent land on which to make his bread, or a shelter to protect his wife and little ones from the cold and from the rain; and when he seeks employment as a day laborer. In every such case, if the negro will do the work the cheapest, he must be preferred. It is sickening to contemplate the miseries of our poor white people under these circumstances. They now get higher wages for their labor than the poor of any other country on the globe. Most of them are land owners, and they are now respected. They are in no sense placed down upon a level with the negro. They are a superior race, and they feel and know it. Abolish slavery, and you make the negroes their equals, legally and socially, (not naturally, for no human law can change God's law,) and you very soon make them all tenants, and reduce their wages for daily labor to the smallest pittance that will sustain life. Then the negro and the white man, and their families, must labor in the field together as equals. Their children must go to the same schools together, if they are educated at all. They must go to church as equals, enter the courts of justice as equals, sue and be sued as equals, sit on juries together as equals, have the right to give evidence in court as equals, stand side by side in our military corps as equals, enter each other's houses in social intercourse, as equals; and very soon their children must marry together as equals. May our kind Heavenly Father avert the evil, and deliver the poor from such a fate.

So soon as the slaves were at liberty, thousands of them would leave the cotton and rice fields in the lower parts of our State, and make their way to the healthier climate in the mountain region. We should have them plundering and stealing, robbing and killing in all the lovely valleys of the mountains. This I can never consent to see. The mountains contain the place of my nativity, the home of my manhood, and the theatre of most of the acts of my life; and I can never forget the condition and interest of the people who reside there. It is true, the people there are generally poor; but they are brave, honest, patriotic and pure hearted. Some who do not know them, have doubted their capacity to understand these questions, and their patriotism and valor to defend their rights when invaded. I know them well, and I know that no greater mistake could be made. They love the Union of our fathers, and would never consent to dissolve it so long as the Constitution is not violated, and so long as it protects their rights; but they love liberty and justice more, and they will never consent to submit to Abolition rule, and permit the evils to come upon them, which must result from a continuance in the Union when the Government is in the hands of our enemies, who will use all its power for our destruction. When it becomes necessary to defend our rights against so foul a domination, I would call upon the mountain boys, as well as the people of the low lands, and they would come down like an avalanche and swarm around the flag of Georgia with a resolution that would strike terror into the ranks of the Abolition cohorts of the North. Weal is timid and wealthy men cry for peace, and submit to wrong, for fear they may lose their money; but the poor, honest laborers of Georgia, can never consent to see slavery abolished, and submit to all the taxation, vassalage, low wages and downright degradation which must follow. They will never take the negroes' place; God forbid.

I know that some contemptible demagogues have attempted to deceive them by appealing to their prejudices, and asking them what interest they have in maintaining the rights of the wealthy slaveholder. They cannot be deceived in this way. They know that the Government of our State protects their lives, their families, and their property, and that every dollar the wealthy slaveholder has, may be taken by the Government of the States, if need be, to protect the rights and liberties of all. One man, in a large neighborhood, has a mill. What would be thought of the public speakers who would appeal to the fifty, and ask them, what interest they have in defending their neighbor's mill, if an Abolition mob were trying to burn it down? Another has a store. Not one in fifty has a stock. What would the fifty do to help the one, if an invader is about to burn his store? Another has a blacksmith shop. Not one in fifty has a blacksmith shop. Shall the shop be destroyed

by the common enemy, and no one to protect the owner because no one near has the same peculiar kind of property. It may be that I have no horse, and you have a horse; or that I have a cow, and you have no cow; in such case, if our rights of property are assailed by a common enemy, shall we not help each other? Or, I have a wife and children, and a house, and another has neither wife and children nor house; will he, therefore, stand by and see my house burned, and my wife and children butchered, because he has none? The slaveholder has honestly vested the money which it has cost him years of toil to make, in slaves, which are guaranteed to him by the laws of our State. The common enemy of the South seeks to take this property from him. Shall all who do not own slaves stand by and permit it to be done? If so, they have no right to call on the slaveholder by taxation or otherwise, to help protect their property or their liberties. Such a doctrine is monstrous; and he who would advance it deserves to be rode upon the sharpest edge of one of Lincoln's rails. The doctrine strikes at the very foundations of society; and, if carried out, would destroy all property, and all protection to life, liberty and happiness.

The present is a critical time with the people of the South. We all, poor and rich, have a common interest, a common destiny. It is no use to be wrangling about old party

by the common enemy, and no one to protect the owner because no one near has the same peculiar kind of property.

It may be that I have no horse, and you have a horse; or that I have a cow, and you have no cow; in such case, if our rights of property are assailed by a common enemy, shall we not help each other? Or, I have a wife and children, and a house, and another has neither wife and children nor house; will he, therefore, stand by and see my house burned, and my wife and children butchered, because he has none? The slaveholder has honestly vested the money which it has cost him years of toil to make, in slaves, which are guaranteed to him by the laws of our State. The common enemy of the South seeks to take this property from him. Shall all who do not own slaves stand by and permit it to be done? If so, they have no right to call on the slaveholder by taxation or otherwise, to help protect their property or their liberties. Such a doctrine is monstrous; and he who would advance it deserves to be rode upon the sharpest edge of one of Lincoln's rails. The doctrine strikes at the very foundations of society; and, if carried out, would destroy all property, and all protection to life, liberty and happiness.

The present is a critical time with the people of the South. We all, poor and rich, have a common interest, a common destiny. It is no use to be wrangling about old party stripes. Our common enemy, the Black Republican party, is united and triumphant. Let us all unite. If we cannot all see alike, let us have charity enough towards each other to admit that all are equally patriotic in their efforts to advance the common cause. My honest convictions are, that we can never again live in peace with the northern Abolitionists unless we can have new Constitutional guarantees, which will secure our equal rights in the Territories, and effectually stop the discussion of the slavery question in Congress, and secure the rendition of fugitive slaves. These guarantees I do not believe the people of the northern States will ever give, while we remain together in the Union. Their opinion is, that we will always compromise away a portion of our rights, and submit, for the sake of peace. If the cotton States would all secede from the Union before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, this might possibly lead to a convention of all the States, which might terminate in a re-union with the new Constitutional guarantees necessary for our protection. If the Northern States then failed to give these guarantees, there can be no doubt that Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee would unite with the cotton States in a Southern Confederacy—and we should form a Republic in which, under the old Constitution of our fathers, our people could live in security and peace.

I know that many of our people honestly believe that it would be best to wait for these border States to go out with us. If we wait for this, we shall submit; for some of those States will not consent to give us no new guarantees of peace. They will say that we have again blundered and submitted, as we always do.

In my late message to the General Assembly, I recommended the enactment of retaliatory laws against those Northern States which have nullified the fugitive slave law. I think those laws should still be enacted. They would have been equally applicable had either of the other candidates for the Presidency been successful. Now that Mr. Lincoln is successful, they should be upon our statute book so long as we remain in the Union. There can no longer be a reasonable doubt that the gallant State of South Carolina will secede from the Union very soon after her convention meets. The States of Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, will follow in quick succession. While our Convention is in session, we shall probably be surrounded on every side but one, with free and independent States out of the Union.

With these States we have a common interest. Thus surrounded, shall Georgia remain under abolition rule, and refuse to unite with her sister States around her? I trust not. If so, we forfeit all claim to our proud title of Empire State of the South. Why remain? Will the Northern States repeal their personal liberty bills and do us justice? No. The Legislature of one of the nullifying States (Vermont) has just adjourned. A bill has been introduced for the repeal of those unconstitutional and offensive laws. The question has been discussed, and it is reported that the House in which the bill was introduced, has refused to pass the repealing law, by a vote of over two-thirds. This action has been had with full knowledge of the state of things now existing in the South, and shows a deliberate determination not to do us justice. Is further notice to Vermont necessary? I am aware that the fears of some have been appealed to, and they have been told

that if we secede, the United States Government will attempt to coerce us back into the Union, and we shall have war.

The President, in his late Message, while he denies our Constitutional right to secede, admits that the General Government has no constitutional right to coerce us back into the Union, if we do secede. Secession is not likely, therefore, to involve us in war. Submission may. When the other States around us secede, if we remain in the Union, thousands of our people will leave our State, and it is feared that the standard of revolution and rebellion may be raised among us, which would at once involve us in civil war among our slaves. If we must fight, in the name of all that is sacred, let us fight our common enemy, and not fight each other.

In my opinion, our people should send their wisest and best men to the Convention, without regard to party distinctions, and should intrust much to their good judgment and sound discretion, when they meet. They may, then, have new lights before them, which we do not now have; and they should be left free to act upon them.

My fervent prayer is, that the God of our fathers may inspire the Convention with wisdom, and so direct their counsels as to protect our rights and preserve our liberties to the last generation.

I am, gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your fellow-citizen,
JOSEPH E. BROWN.

Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Hon. H. R. Jackson, Hon. W. M. McIntosh, Hon. Peter Cone, Hon. Wm. M. Slaughter, Hon. O. C. Gibson, Hon. Hugh Buchanan, Hon. Lewis Tamm, Hon. Harby Strickland, Hon. Wm. A. Lofton.

LADIES' DRESSES IN MUDDY WEATHER.

It is an unpleasant sight to see the ladies in the streets, on rainy days, allow their dresses to trail in the mud. This is unpardonable. There is no impropriety in raising their skirts high enough to keep them out of the dirt; there is a very un lady-like prudery in refusing to raise them slightly when cleanliness requires it. It is not necessary, however, for any to fold her dress with her hands to keep it out of the mud. The English women, says a European writer, understand these things better than we do, go out walking in rain and mud, wearing long dresses, and without taking their hands from their muff, come home with the clothing as clean as when they started out. How do they do it? They wear skirts that do not reach lower than the ankle; short enough, in fact, to keep clear of the mud without any lifting. The dress is worn long, but is looped up when the lady is in the street. The loops are a late invention, and are now the fashion in Great Britain. A woman who should go out in muddy weather without them would be considered a brute. They are made thus: There is a belt of black ribbon, three quarters of an inch wide, and long enough to go round the lady's waist, with a hook at one end and an eye at the other, as a fastening; a piece of the same kind of ribbon three yards long, is attached to the end and the middle of the belt.

The belt is now put on with the hook and eye in front; and hanging down on each side is a loop of black ribbon three-quarters of a yard long. When the lady is about to go out, she puts on her belt, and puts a part of the lower portion of her dress through each loop, which is thus raised into four festoons, and all of it is above the lower edge of the petticoat. She then walks out with her hands free, her dress clean, and her conscience at ease; and if she wishes to enter a house, she can take her dress out of the loops in an instant. The looped dress is not only clean but graceful, and it shows a white petticoat, one of the most beautiful articles of ladies' apparel to much advantage. In England, however, a white petticoat is not considered indispensable; on the contrary, scarlet woolen petticoats are much worn by most fashionable people, as also are red-woolen stockings. Indeed, the white cotton stockings are the exception, and not the rule, for London wear in winter. White is ordinarily worn, sometimes scarlet, or scarlet with black stripes, or plaid with a variety of colors. And then the shoes are not of thin cloth, with paper soles, but Balmoral boots, with heavy uppers and thick soles, laced up in front, as if they were made for beings of flesh and blood, bred on roast beef, and good for real service, hard work, sturdy health and long life. Our American women are too much in the habit of following bad fashions, and neglecting good ones. If they will just adopt the headland practice, as well as the expensive luxuries of European aristocracy, it will be far better, as well as more creditable to them. We are glad to see, however, that a correct taste is being exercised

by our ladies. They study health and comfort more than the fashions, and we may expect to see them as rosy-checked and robust as any of our English cousins.

[Home Journal.]

A SMART WOMAN.—A nice respected lady, not a thousand miles away, had long noticed, to her dismay, that her "worse half" was growing foolishly suspicious and jealous of her. Some evenings since as he was leaving, she told him he need not hurry back—she would not be lonely—she wished her lucky to enjoy himself, &c., &c. Benedict smiled a veritable "mice" under the hypocrisy, and resolved to be avenged. About eight o'clock, "an individual" about his size might have been seen cautiously creeping along to the door, and noisily Benedict peeped in. Just as he expected, there they were—a pair of boots—a coat on the back of a chair, and a hat on the table. Benedict shivered like an ape when he saw the stool, pulled off his boots, and drew a pistol from his coat pocket, with "resolution flashing from his eye," he made tracks for the bed room. There he was kneeling at the bedside, coat and vest off, and his head on the pillow. Miserable villain—his time had come.

"Say your prayers, villain, your time is short!" and a flash and a report told that the bullet had sped on its fatal mission.

"Help! murder! watch! oh, is that you?" and madame popped her little head from the foot of the bed. Benedict seized the body, and it was a miscellaneous collection of old coats, vests, pillows, handkerchiefs, and the like, made up for the occasion!

"I say, dear, what does all this mean?" exclaimed the husband, with a blank, sheepish look.

"Well, dear," replied the wife, "I did get lonely, after all, and just amused myself by dressing up that puppet, and making believe you were at home. I'm sure I didn't think you would suspect!"

"There, then," said the chagrined husband, "say no more about it. I thought it was a robber; dear creature, I'm so glad it didn't hit you." Benedict repeated: "Now lay me," &c., and went to bed, resolved not to watch any more at present.

Letter from Henry K. Burgywn.

WASHINGTON CITY,
Feb. 22d, 1861, 9 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir:—The Peace Congress have done nothing yet—they will probably vote Monday upon Guthrie's Resolutions. Weakened by Reverdy Johnson's legal subtleties, they leave us worse off than our present position under the Dred Scott decision, even then they will not pass Congress. In short this Convention has only served to give our enemies delay, which is what they desire. Depend upon it, the object of the Republicans is to delude us by delay. They would pass the force bill tomorrow, but they fear it will drive Virginia into secession. This city is now like Vienna—streets paraded by soldiers—batteries of cannon rattling along the pavement, and everything bearing the aspect of a beleaguered city. Rest assured, my friend, we have no reason to remit any of our exertions; but remain firm in our devotion to our good old State.

Yours truly,
H. K. BURGYWN.

The submissionists have declared that Arkansas had gone for Submission. Read the following, and see how much truthfulness is in that statement:

ARKANSAS CONVENTION ELECTION.—Memphis, Feb. 25.—The advices from Arkansas of the convention election are favorable to secession. So far 20 secessionists, 25 conditional secessionists, and from 15 to 20 submissionists are elected.

FORT SMITH, Feb. 25.—Returns from ten counties in southern Arkansas show they have gone for a convention and for secession candidates. It is conceded that the majority for a convention will be from four to five thousand in the State.

STILL LATER!

A SMASH UP!—PEACE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED! NO HOPE FOR THE SOUTH!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Editor Charlotte Bulletin:

Critterden's proposition defied in every form. A plan passed against the votes of North Carolina and Virginia. No future Territory. Slavery prohibited North of thirty-six (36) degrees (36°), and not protected South of that line, with other radical propositions. Convention adjourned &c.

DAVID S. REID,
D. M. BARRINGER

Many a true heart that would have come back like a dove to the after its first transgression, has been frightened beyond recall by the age charity of an unforgiving sp-

Acts of the Legislature.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED REVENUE.

SECTION 1. That an act entitled Revenue, which was passed on the 16th day of Feb. 1852, be amended in the following manner, to wit: In addition to the exemption specified in section 25, there shall also be exempted from taxation all such property and estate, and their profits, as may belong to State and County Agricultural Societies and to set apart and used by them for agricultural fairs, and all such, and their profits, as belong to any church or religious society, and be set apart and used by them for persons.

SCHEDULE A.

Sec. 2. The amendments under schedule A shall be as follows:

(1.) Real property, with the improvement thereon including entries of land, shall be taxed annually 18 cents on every \$100 of its value.

(2.) The provisions of paragraph (6) shall be construed to extend to interest received or accrued upon the subject therein named, whether held in one's own right, or as guardian, executor, administrator, clerk, or clerk and master of any court, or as trustee, or agent of any kind whatever, and the person or persons holding any such subject of taxation shall list the same for taxation.

(3.) Every resident of this State owning any lands (bonds) of the State of North Carolina, issued after the ratification of this act, shall be liable to a tax of 4 cents on every dollar of interest received from such investments.

(4.) Paragraph (7) shall be amended as follows: Every dollar of net dividend or profit not previously listed, declared, received, or due on or before the first day of July in each year upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, the Bank of Wadesboro, the Bank of Fayetteville, the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Charlotte, and the Bank of Yanceyville, shall pay an annual tax of 6 cents, and in shares in all other banks, or in any other corporation or trading company, or in steam vessels of twenty tons burden or upwards, 4 cents. And any person listing any dividends of profit of the banks herein specially named, shall be required to list the same separately from any other dividend or profit for which he is liable to a tax, and also to specify the name of the bank from which said dividend is due or has been received.

(5.) Every resident surgeon, dentist, physician, lawyer, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist, or other persons taking likenesses of the human face, every commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; every State and county officer (except judges of the supreme and superior courts); every president and cashier or treasurer of any bank, railroad or other incorporated company, whose annual total receipts and income, in the way of practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites, and emoluments, amount to or are worth \$500 or upwards, 1 per cent, on such total receipts and income; and so much of paragraph (16) schedule A, as imposes a tax upon persons other than those herein named, is hereby repealed.

(6.) The tax imposed by paragraph (17) upon liquors, wines, and cordials, shall hereafter be 3 per cent. And this paragraph so amended is hereby transferred to schedule B, and the tax imposed by it shall hereafter be given in and paid under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed in case of merchant's tax.

(7.) To facilitate the collection of the tax on collateralists, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relations or to a stranger, and if to collateralists, the degree of relationship of such collateralists to the deceased, under a penalty of \$100 to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State.

SCHEDULE B.

Sec. 1. The amendments under schedule B shall be as follows:

(1.) Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay the sum of \$500 for each county in which he has an office or place of business, and every person acting for such broker, whether with or without compensation, shall be held and deemed a broker to all intents and purposes in the place or county in which he shall so act, and shall be liable for the above tax.

(2.) Every person who is not a resident of this State and who shall come into this State in the capacity of agent for a broker, and who shall have the care of any of the functions of a money or exchange broker, shall pay the sum of \$500 in each and every county in which he shall act as a broker, which tax shall be collected by the sheriff of the county and be accounted for as other taxes.

(3.) Every person who shall propose to act as a broker, according to the foregoing section, shall pay the tax to the sheriff of the county in which such brokers business is to be transacted, and take a license for the same, which shall authorize him to act as a broker for one year; and any person who shall not without such license shall forfeit the sum of \$1000, to be recovered by the sheriff of the county where such tax may be due, one-third of which shall go to the sheriff, and the remainder shall be accounted for as other taxes, and such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(4.) Every non-resident merchant, drummer or agent who shall come into this State and sell any goods, wares or merchandise, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered or to be delivered, shall pay a tax of 1 per cent. on the gross amount of such sales made in any one year, and shall, before making such sale, obtain a written license from the sheriff of the county in which he proposes to do business, which the sheriff is authorized to issue whenever such person shall give bond with security in the sum of \$500 for the payment of the tax hereby imposed, at the time and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the payment of merchants' tax; and every person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty of \$500 to be collected by the sheriff, \$400 of which shall be accounted for and paid as other State taxes, and he shall be further liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor.

SCHEDULE C.

Sec. 4. And the amendments under schedule C shall be as follows, to-wit:

(1.) The president and cashier of the banks herein named, on or before the first day of October, in each year, shall pay into the public treasury the following tax on each share of stock owned by individuals or corporations, to-wit: The Bank of Washington, 25 cents; the Merchants' Bank of Newbern 25 cents; the Bank of Wadesboro 12 1/2 cents; the Bank of Fayetteville, 12 1/2 cents; the Commercial Bank of Wilmington 25 cents; the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina 25 cents; the Bank of Lexington 30 cents; the Bank of Miners and Planters 30 cents; the Bank of Commerce 30 cents; the Bank of Camden 30 cents; the Bank of Cape Fear 60 cents; the Bank of Wilmington 60 cents; the Bank of Charlotte, 12 1/2 cents; the Bank of Salisbury 60 cents; the Bank of Yanceyville 25 cents; and any other which may be chartered by this or any future General Assembly, 60 cents on the share of \$100 of such stock, and in that proportion for shares of a less value.

And in case the said officers of any bank shall neglect or fail to pay the tax, as herein required, said bank shall pay double the amount of said tax, and the same shall be sued for and recovered by the Attorney General, in the name of the State, in the superior court of the county of Wake.

Sec. 5. Hereafter the clerks of the county courts shall have until the tenth day of April in the year ensuing the taking of the tax list, to deliver to the sheriff such a copy thereof, and under the same penalties as are prescribed in the fortieth (40th) section of said act.

Ratified 28th day of February, 1861.

RAILROADS, &c.

To charter Chatham Railroad Company. From the Coal Fields to or near Raleigh. Supplemental acts grants State aid by exchange of bonds for \$200,000.

For the completion of W. C. & R. Railroad. Exchange bonds for \$1,000,000.

For completion of Western Railroad from Fayetteville to Coalfields, and extension to N. C. Road. \$200,000 exchange of bonds for the one, and \$10,000 per mile for the other.

For completion and equipment of Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal. Appropriates \$200,000.

To construct a branch from W. & W. Road to or near Fayetteville. Exchange of bonds for \$200,000.

To incorporate Greensboro' and Leaksville Railroad. No appropriation.

To incorporate Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad. No appropriation.

To incorporate Statesville and Tennessee Turnpike. \$10,000.

To allow R. & G. Road to increase capital to \$1,500,000.

To incorporate Greenville and Goldsboro' Railroad. No appropriation.

To incorporate Wilmington & Tarboro' Railroad. No appropriation.

Concerning W. & W. Railroad. Extension of time on bonds due the State.

To incorporate Charlotte and St. Catharine's Railroad. No appropriation.

To incorporate University Railroad Co. No appropriation.

For continuation of Deep River Works.

To incorporate railroad from Dallas, Gaston Co., to S. C. line.

For relief of Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road.

To incorporate Caswell Railroad Co. To amend charter of Atlantic, Tenn. and Ohio railroad.

To amend Yancey & McDowell Turnpike charter; appropriates \$3,000.

To amend Western N. C. Railroad charter.

For a public road from Statesville to Wilkesboro'.

Amending an act to extend powers of New River Nav. Co.

ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

To incorporate Garden Valley Mining Co., Gibson Hill Mining Co., Guilford.

Balt. & N. C. Copper & Gold Mining Co., Davidson.

Davidson Copper Mining Company, Cherokee.

Valley River Mining Co., Cherokee.

Chatham Mining Company, Carrollton Copper Min. Co. of Baltimore.

Adams Hill Mining Company, Riddick's Creek Mining Co. Concord Copper.

Lincoln copper and gold mining company.

Catawba copper and gold mining company.

Cananah mining company, Cherokee mining company.

Johnson Female College, Henderson.

Green Swamp Company, Greensboro' Gas Company.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56, I. O. O. F., Asheville.

Duplin Riflemen, Tally Ho Female Academy, Greenville.

Green Hill Cemetery, Buncombe.

Asheville Water Company, Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64.

A. Y. M., Wadesboro', Jefferson Academy, Ashe.

Greensboro' Hotel Co., Wilmington Horse Artillery Troop.

Union Ag. Mech. & Com. So., Newbern.

Wilmington Water Works Company, Runcombe Riflemen.

City of Morehead, Fayetteville Gas Co.

Town of Enfield, Warren Lodge, No. 101, A. Y. M.

Ball's Creek Camp Ground, Catawba.

Orange Light Infantry, N. C. Fibre Company, Town of Rockingham.

Town of Jamesville, Martin county, Independent Grays, Topsail.

Rifleman, Franklin Rifles, Albemarle Guards, Sharon.

Rifleman, Citizens' Gas Light Company, Newbern.

Sulp. Springs Camp ground, Cleveland.

N. C. manufacturing co., Town of Boon Hill, Johnston.

N. C. Steel manufacturing company, State Educational Association.

Richmond Hill Institute, Robeson.

Wilmington and Wriglesville Turnpike.

Granville Independent Grays, Black Mountain Turnpike.

Salen & Thomasville Turnpike company.

Turnpike road from Trenton, Jones county, to A. & N. C. Road.

Road from John Allen to top of Blue Ridge, at Fisher's Gap, Surry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For relief of Banks and people; repeals penalties of Bank suspension.

For purchase of arms, &c. \$300,000.

Concerning call of a Convention on Federal Affairs.

To create an Artillery Corps in North Carolina.

Amending act creating Sinking Fund.

Concerning Courts of Oyer and Terminer; gives a grand jury.

For a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Caswell; to try a negro charged with rape on a white woman.

For similar court in Northampton.

Authorizing sureties of W. Pollock, late Sheriff of Jones, to collect arrears of taxes Same for sureties of W. W. Ward, late Sheriff of Martin; and same for sureties of G. W. Glass, late Sheriff of McDowell.

Authorizing S. H. Allen, late Sheriff of Brunswick to collect arrears; same for S. Brooks, late Sheriff of Hyde; and same for John Tapscott, late Sheriff of Alamance.

For relief of Daniel Dougherty.

Repealing act granting Burke Superior Court original and exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal causes and State prosecutions, where the intervention of a jury may be necessary.

Altering time of opening polls at Salisbury, Wilmington, Asheville and Lexington.

Changing time of closing polls in Washington county.

To consolidate acts relating to Statesville.

Authorizing commissioners of Hertford to sell town lots.

Authorizing new subjects of taxation in Wilmington.

Authorizing additional inspection of flour &c. in Wilmington.

Amending charter of Edenton.

" " Elizabeth City.

" " Salisbury.

" " Lincoln.

" " Franklin, Macon or Newbern.

" " Morganton.

" " Warsaw.

" " Charlotte.

" " Thomasville.

Extending limits of Lexington.

Extending limits of Monroe, Union Co.

To permit sale of certain property in Statesville.

Repealing an act concerning Robeson and Cherokee.

To appoint tax collectors for Wayne, Haywood, Burke, Pasquotank, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Davidson, Anson, Union and other counties; and an act to amend this act.

Establishing Transylvania County from Buncombe and Jackson. Act supplemental thereto.

Establishing Mitchell County, from Yancey, McDowell, Burke and Watauga. Act supplemental thereto.

Establishing Clay county. Act supplemental thereto.

To permit less than a majority of justices to transact county business in Iredell and Chatham.

For two additional terms of Superior Court in Cleveland.

Concerning payment of taxes jurors.

For running line between Wayne and Greene.

For running line between Surry and Wilkes.

For sale of old jail in Wilkes.

Abolishing jury trials in county courts of Polk.

Abolishing jury trials in county courts of Watauga.

Restoring jury trials in county courts of Cherokee.

Repealing provisions, Rev. Code, as to courts in Washington county.

Changing place of holding Wardens' court Northampton.

Concerning county courts in Columbus. Concerning daily reading of court records.

Concerning poor in Forsyth; prohibits sale of liquors to paupers.

Concerning Wake county Wardens of the Poor.

Concerning Insane persons.

Authorizing A. Lutz and D. P. Johnson to establish a toll bridge on Catawba river. To prevent obstacles in Salmon creek. To prevent damage by camp fires.

To prevent free negroes hiring or controlling slaves.

To change rules of evidence in indictments for trading with slaves.

Requiring registration of Coroners' bonds To provide for limited partnerships.

To protect Newbern Fair Grounds.

Amending charter of Jonathan's creek Turnpike.

Amending charter of Atlantic Insurance company.

Amending charter of La Grange mining company.

Remitting penalties incurred under said charter.

Authorizing raising volunteer corps in Washington.

Defining rape.

Amending act as to Cape Fear Pilotage.

" Rev. code as to " wrecks,"

" " as to " Militia,"

" " as to " Fences,"

" " as to " Widows,"

" " as to " oysters and other fish,"

" " as to " free negroes,"

" " sec 16 & 17, ch 34.

" " sec 11, ch 52.

" " sec 9, ch 93.

" " ch 2, Agriculture and Geology.

" " " concerning idiots & lunatics.

Repealing sec 4, ch 169 laws of '58-'59.

To diminish costs in equity sales for partition.

BANKS.

To amend charter of Bank of Commerce, Newbern.

To amend charter of Farmers' Bank.

Incorporating Bank of Roxboro; capital \$200,000.

Incorporating Bank of Thomasville.

Incorporating Bank of Western N. C.

To refund moneys improperly collected from the Banks.

RESOLUTIONS.

In favor of—Sureties of G. W. Glass; Col. Ed. Yarborough; Thomas Diggs; D. C. Lilly; Leah Coleman; Cooper Prince and J. H. Harwood; Daniel Willis and David Lewis; sureties of S. M. Ray; sureties of G. H. Holland; John Pace; J. S. Ives; Jonas Jenkins; W. Peace; J. L. Ward; J. C. Norman; sureties of W. W. Ward; Jasper Pritchett; Gray Bynum; Judges Heath, Howard and Saunders; and At. Gen. Jenkins; sureties of C. Grigg; J. H. Moore \$10 for burning box of Helper books; D. W. Courts; P. A. Smith; W. Watson; J. McGee; C. Bishop; L. N. B. Battle; Jos. Collins; G. Busbee and others; Clerks of the Legislature; Doorkeepers; Daniel Tucker; Col. J. L. Caldwell; C. Bird; E. P. Stillwell; H. Bagley; J. C. Lester; George Crawford's estate; W. Thompson; W. Harris; W. L. Pomeroy; W. H. & R. S. Tucker.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Concerning arms; Geological Reports; entries of Cherokee lands; Doors of the Capitol; call of a Convention; Distribution of Rev. Code; Records in State Library; authorizing Gov. to offer \$1000 reward for a criminal; additional engraving clerks; to defray expenses of Georgia commissioner; for publication of certain colonial records, &c.; to allow E. D. Hall to collect arrears of taxes; Home resolution of thanks to Speaker; Senate resolution of thanks to Doorkeepers.

THE SURETIES DEPOSITS.—The N. O. Pisaney ridicules the proposition of Gen. Ix to recall the federal deposits made with the several States, and says "he will have a good time in getting them back." The rights of the seceding States in the matter are thus disposed of:

"The interest of the seceding States in this deposit fund is a very simple and fixed one. When they left the Union they carried with them a just claim to their proportionate share of the common property, and a reciprocal obligation to pay on the same proportion their share of the common obligations. This \$28,000,000 may be considered as a common fund, already divided in the constitutional proportion, and that account closed.

"Every State has received its share of what there was on hand to divide, and if there be anything to pay or receive in the final settlement of the property and debts, it would be unnecessary to open that account at all. If we are to receive anything, it will be an addition to that fund, in the same ratio of division among the States; and if we are to assume and pay, it will be an addition in principle, whether stated as an old debt or as a new one, and the sum and proportions will be the same. Only this is to be observed, that we shall have no obligation to be bound by the debts or contracts of the federal treasury made since we quitted the partnership, and if Massachusetts, or any other States, pay the federal government, or become security for the same in any sum, it is at her own risk and for her own purposes."

MEAN AND CONTEMPTIBLE.—The following is a specimen of the warfare waged by seceding abolitionists:

Editor, New Haven Register.—Inclosed I send you a letter stamp, cut from an envelope in which I enclosed a letter for Mr. H. I. Thompson, in West Haven, the ingenious clerk of our Postmaster, has invented a stamp check, which is no less than the fac simile of a negro's head—for the express purpose, no doubt, of injuring people here in the eyes of their friends living at the South, and grossly insulting those to whom letters are sent.

Since the stamp has been returned to me, I find, upon enquiring into the matter, that this Republican clerk has in use two checks—one (as within) to use on letters mailed for the South, and another, less objectionable, to use on letters circulating in this region.

I write this to give you an inkling of one of the many modes of carrying on this aggravated war with the South; and I shall in future—and would recommend to all those in this vicinity who wish to send letters South—mail my letters from New Haven, and hope by so doing to be able to hold correspondence with my friends without adding fuel to the fire which is so rapidly burning in the political world.

GEORGE W. TUTTLE.

West Haven, Feb. 19th, 1861.

Troubles are like babies—they grow big by nursing.

The Banner.

J. J. STEWART, } Eds. Pro's
W. L. SAUNDERS, }

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1861

The Election.

The campaign is over, and the contest for the present decided. From the returns we have received we can not say with certainty what the result is in the State at large. In Rowan we have, without doubt, been defeated, but, believing as we do in the right of the people to decide upon their own affairs, we have neither the desire nor the intention to utter a word of complaint or abuse in regard to their decision. We must say, however, that we are satisfied that many of our people voted under a misapprehension of the facts of the case. This misapprehension was brought about by perversion of some things, suppression of others, and direct falsehoods as to others—to an extent that we think has been without a parallel in the past and hope will be in the future.

When we found out the statements that had been impressed upon the minds of the people as truths, we were only surprised that our candidates secured so large a vote as they did, and are satisfied that they must have worked manfully during the short time they were canvassing the county to receive the vote they carried in the face of such an unscrupulous opposition. We make no charge on any individual—we were absent during the campaign and knew nothing of the originators of these falsehoods—we do know that they existed, however, and this we learned from conversations held on election day. As we said before we do not intend to utter a word of complaint against the people. They decided against us—they had a right to do so. We still believe in the intelligence, patriotism and integrity of the people of Rowan, and still have no doubt of the final result when all the facts have been fairly laid before them. But on the other hand, as our opponents have a right to their opinions, we have a right to ours and intend to maintain them. We firmly believe that the severance of all connection with the Northern Government and a Union with the Southern Government is essential to the peace, safety and honor of North Carolina, and shall therefore, advocate this doctrine as the cardinal point of our political faith—and esteeming this point of paramount importance we shall make all others subservient to it.

Secession Flag.

A beautiful secession flag floats defiantly over the old Court House Hill in Salisbury, bearing upon its folds seven bright stars newly born, and eight that are melting into brightness. This flag represents a new but strong party numbering eight hundred and thirty seven immediate secessionists in Rowan. This party is in its youth and vigor and must expand.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ROWAN.

	W. L.	W. C.	W. H.	W. S.	W. T.	W. B.	W. G.	W. F.	W. D.	W. E.	W. A.	W. M.	W. J.	W. K.	W. L.	W. P.	W. Q.	W. R.	W. S.	W. T.	W. U.	W. V.	W. W.	W. X.	W. Y.	W. Z.	W. A.	W. B.	W. C.	W. D.	W. E.	W. F.	W. G.	W. H.	W. I.
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

They returned to the hotel shortly before 12 M., and Mr. Lincoln immediately retired to his chamber to rest, giving directions that he was not then prepared to receive any of the numerous crowd of intensely interested friends, who had been kicking their shins in the hotel hall for some hours in the hope of getting the earliest interviews with him.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1861. News! Large and late news! The first thing we heard this morning, after opening our eyes, was "Lincoln is here." No one seems to doubt it. He arrived at 6 o'clock a. m., having sneaked through Maryland in the night. And this is the great man, "six feet four inches high," with "recent whiskers" and "a pretty chin," tremendously rough and tremendously honest and earnest," who declared in Philadelphia that he would rather be "assassinated" than abandon "the principles which gave liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but to the whole world for all future time;" and told the people at Trenton that "it may be necessary to set the foot down firm"—this is the brave man the ruler of a free people, skulking like a cowardly thing to the seat of government! Bah!

The parade of Scott's army of occupation came off yesterday evening about 3 o'clock. The troops strung themselves out on the Avenue from Sixth to Tenth streets, making a striking display of men, horses, and howitzers. At the sound of the bugle, the whole army galloped madly off to be reviewed by what the New Orleans Crescent very appropriately calls "the Dual Executive"—to wit: Old Buck and Old Scott. Great was the rumbling of wheels, and the dust was greater. The affrighted populace greeted the receding forms of the soldiers, the horses, the cannons and the cannon, with profound silence.

Later in the evening we had quite a treat in front of the General Post Office. The National Rifles went through the manual there to the top of the drum. Neither of your crack companies in Richmond could have done it better.

In the Peace Congress, yesterday, amendment was piled upon amendment until the day was consumed. Lincoln being at Willard's, he may order a vote to be taken to-day. The doubly-diluted Crittenden compromise will pass. It is a very weak swindle. But Southern men refused to have it any stronger.

Recent elections in the interior counties of New York show the Republicans are stronger than they were on the 6th of November. Nothing is going wrong, nobody is hurt, and it is only necessary to set the foot down firm and take a decided stand. A few hundred soldiers in Washington brought the border States to their senses—all that is required now is a little vigor on the part of the Government. The "Proslavery Rebellion" will be crushed out, very quickly.

Is it true, as stated here, that the Virginia Convention will sit for a year to come, and that its policy is controlled by private advisers from Seward? Is it the sole object of the Convention to perfect the organization of the Union-Republican party, in conformity with the wishes of the author of the "Irrepressible conflict"?

Rarely exhibits his horse-taming powers next Wednesday night. Somebody suggests that it will be a rare-show. It is suggested, further, that Rarey be requested to try his hand on Mrs. Abe. She has never been yet—not even by six feet and four inches of solid, bony, rail-splitting manhood.

[Special Dispatch to the Charleston Courier.]
IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The Peace Conference resuscitated and passed, by a vote of 9 to 8—[probably voting by States]—the Franklin substitute for the Crittenden resolutions. It is understood that Virginia and North Carolina are divided—a majority of each delegation being against it. Mr. Franklin's plan is substantially the Missouri compromise. The Conference has recommended that it be incorporated in the Constitution. The President of the Conference—Ex-President Tyler—has been requested to communicate it to Congress.

A resolution of thanks to the officers was passed, and the Conference adjourned sine die.

It is understood that Mr. Lincoln approves of the compromise adopted. There is much rejoicing here over the action of the Conference, and the Conservatives think it will save the Union. [Vain hope.]

[As we understand it, the plan adopted was originally offered by Mr. Franklin, of Pennsylvania, as a substitute for the report of the Committee, and rejected. It will be seen that it is proposed to incorporate it in the Constitution of the United States. The following is the substitute as offered at the night session of the Conference last Saturday night.—EWS.]

ARTICLE I. In all the present territory of the United States, not embraced by the Cherokee treaty, North of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of North latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory South of that line, the status of persons held to service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed by law, nor shall the rights arising from said relation be impaired; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal Courts, according to the common law. When any territory, North or South of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the Constitution of such State may provide.

THE COMPROMISE.—The Compromise offered by the Peace Conference, which, by the way, is not acceptable to the North Carolina, Virginia, Missouri and Indiana delegations, who voted against them, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last, embracing the doctrine of both Intervention and Squatter Sovereignty.

Slavery is perpetually prohibited north of 36:30, and south of that line the principles of Squatter Sovereignty are established. How does North Carolina like that after defeating Douglas, who ran up on that question.

Ex-President Tyler declares that, "the Compromise is not worth the paper that it is written on."—Char. Bulletin.

COMPROMISE.
The N. Y. Herald, of Wednesday last, disposes of the compromise scheme then before the Peace Conference, as follows: "The compromise aimed at by the peace-makers, in and out of Congress, is a constitutional one. Their aim is to secure the allegiance of the border slave States to the Union by such a revision of the constitution as will guarantee the future security of their domestic institutions and their slave property. But in order to get such a compromise before the several States for their ratification, it must be passed by a two-thirds vote of each house of Congress, and then, to make such compromise a part of the constitution, it must be adopted by three-fourths of all the States, each in a legislative act, or by a State Convention, as Congress may prescribe.

Now the question recurs, what chance is there within the four days' grace remaining for the Congress of a two-thirds vote from both houses upon any plan of adjustment acceptable to the border slave States? We answer, there is no chance whatever, and that nothing of this sort will be done.—What, then, can be done by this Congress to save the border slave States? An act can be passed submitting a compromise to the popular vote in the several States, as proposed by Senator Bigler; for such an act would require only a majority vote of each house. But of what avail will such an act be when constitutionally it will amount to nothing?"

It will be seen by the closing paragraph that even the best that can be done by the Union fragment saviors—the wreckers of the Peace Conference and of the Legislature—will be to pass a scheme which, as a Constitutional measure, would amount to nothing.

INCREDIBLE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—The Corpus Christi (Texas) Ranchero of January 12th, has the following singular statement:

Great excitement exists at the present time among the Mexicans in Western Texas, and, indeed, among many Americans, occasioned by a report that a Saint has mysteriously appeared in Mexico, at some point near Camargo, who possesses the power to feed thousands of people with two or three tortillas (little cakes), each getting all he can eat; cures all diseases flesh is heir to; restores sight to the blind; in fact, performs all kinds of miracles. No one can tell his name or where he came from. He says that he will be killed in Mexico, and requests that his murderer may not be punished. He claims he is sent on an especial mission to the Mexican people, and that he shall perform many wonderful things and make many disclosures before he closes his career. Apparently but sixteen or seventeen years of age, he has a great beard of patriarchal length; and as an evidence that he is no impostor, it is reported that Gen. Vidaurri had him cleanly shaven, and then told him if he was really a man of God, as he professed, to cause his beard to reappear upon his face. The saint requested his interrogator to turn his back for a few moments, which he did, and after making a prayer and going through some mysterious ceremony, presto! his face was covered with beard the same as before.

Thus the story goes, and if not true, certain it is that the Mexicans of this and the adjoining counties are swarming thither in large numbers, and are preparing to go.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—SUCCESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.—NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—The steamship Tennessee arrived this afternoon, from Vera Cruz on the 21st.

Mr. Pickett, who has resigned the United States consulate, is among the passengers, as are also the remainder of the exiled bishops.

The constitutional government is rapidly becoming recognized, and the administration has thus far been very successful.—The government has issued a circular to the States, requesting them to enter into no more arrangements with foreign governments, and reclaiming the treaty-making power of the federal government.—The army will be reorganized.

The Macedonian arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th. The Powhatan, Cumberland and Pocahontas were about to sail for New York.

COTTON IS KING.—The New York Herald publishes an elaborate and comprehensive article on the future growth and supply of cotton, which shows that all the attempts hitherto made in India to rival the United States in its culture, have failed, that the intertropical regions of Africa and other countries produce no better success, and that the only reliable cotton region to be found in the world, is found in the United States. Under these circumstances, the course of England is plain, notwithstanding the cavilings of the British press. The public sentiment of that tight little island may be as refractory for a time as Cruiser, but the Rarey of the Gulf States will soon tame the ferocious quadruped, and with a string of cotton lead him placidly and soberly in the way in which he should go.—Richmond Dispatch.

SHOCKING.—The Boston Post, not having the fear of Abraham or the Prince of Rails before its eyes, gets off the following: Query, after reading the recent speeches of the President elect, whether those who thought "Old Abe" was able, do not now realize that they made an "L" of a mistake?

LINCOLN DETERMINED.—Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, the Union candidate for the Presidency, had an interview with Mr. Lincoln on Thursday evening last. Mr. Bell is very anxious for the North to concede something. Mr. Lincoln told Mr. Bell that he had concluded to stand on his late platform, viz:—the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

MARRIED: Feb. 24, 1861, by Rev. L. C. Groseclose, Mr. Rufus Corl and Miss Charlotte S. Eagle. Also, by the same, Feb. 27th, 1861, Mr. M. L. McEntire and Miss Emeline Doby, all of town.

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN named Trustees in an assignment made by William Rowzee for the benefit of divers persons therein mentioned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Rowzee in any right whatever, to settle the same with the undersigned or with R. E. Love, Esq., at his office, by the 1st day of May, 1861, or their accounts will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.
JNO. I. SHAVER,
O. G. FOARD,
Trustees.

March 5, 1861.

STOCKHOLDER'S MEETING.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Western N. C. Railroad Company, will meet in Newton on Tuesday, the 12th March next.
A. M. POWELL, Pres't.
Feb 26.

Wyatts Specific Pills.
Cure permanently with dispatch. Their early use will save expense and much future misery. They are complete and gratifying Success.—Perfectly safe under all circumstances, alike for male and female and entirely free from taste and smell. Price \$1. Sent by mail including five stamps.
Prepared by W. H. Wyatt, Druggist & Apothecary Nos. 186 & 188 Main Street, Salisbury N. C.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER though most thankful for the increasing patronage bestowed upon him for the last three years, must now, to enable him, as far as his means are required, in establishing a reconstruction of the Union, decline selling, except for cash.
His stock is, and will be kept full and complete, at panic prices.
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist and Apothecary,
Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

EXTRA NOTICE.
W. H. WYATT hereby acknowledges under the present depression in business, his sales for January over the corresponding month last year to have increased nearly 50 per cent.
The cash system will be continued, with an increased attention to business, and a well kept up good stock—affording purchasers of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Paints, Oils, Dyes, Varnish, Spices, Seeds, Medicinal Wines, Brandy, &c., a like advantage in time and money, by giving him a call before purchasing.
All pharmaceutical preparations prepared and medicines dispensed by himself Day and Night.
SPECIALITIES, which should be kept in every family.
Wyatt's superior Cologne Water, at half the price of the imported. 1 sizes 15, 25, 50 cts. & \$1.00.
Wyatt's Invigorating Bitters, for General Weakness and Indigestion, Price 40 cts.

Do Tonic & Pills, for Chills & Fever, \$1.00
Do Cordial for Dysentery, Flux, &c. 25 cts.
Do Toothache Drops, relief in 1 min. 20 cts.
Do Itch Ointment, certain cure, 25 cts.
Do Specific Pills, no taste or smell, \$1.00
Do Pulmonic Balm, for consumption \$1.00
W. H. WYATT,
Druggist & Apothecary,
Nos. 186 and 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

BOOKS.
J. STEWART IS PREPARED TO FURNISH at short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generally with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, &c., &c.

Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.
WALL PAPER.
To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has just received a large lot of the latest patterns, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, &c., &c.
Orders of anything in his line solicited.
Salisbury N. C. February 19. 7-1f.

NOTICE.
THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN LYERLY and CHAWFORD in the butchery business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and J. L. Lysterly to collect and settle off, and to use the firm name only in receipting.
J. L. LYERLY,
W. H. CHAWFORD.

JOHN PENNINGTON,
Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1861. 7-1f

Rock! Rock! Rock!
I HAVE several sets of Rock on hand for grinding corn; also 2 pair of Millstones, on small, already furrowed with the patent furrows warranted for grinding corn. I have, perhaps, the best
GRANITE QUARRY
for grit in the State, and am prepared to furnish large jobs of CUT ROCK at the shortest notice.
E. E. PHILLIPS.
2-5t-pd
Jan. 15.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have employed Mr. J. E. Moose to settle up their books to January, 1861.
He will present our bills and they must be settled either by cash or note. It is best for all the parties concerned, that physicians bills should be closed at the end of the year.
WHITEHEAD & CALDWELL.
Jan. 15. 2-4t

DR. I. W. JONES,
HAS permanently located in the town of Salisbury, and offers his services to the public, in the various departments of his profession.
Office on main street, first door above Buis Confectionery, opposite the Banner Office.
Jan. 15 2-6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Union Mining Company of Baltimore city.
Jan 22 3-8t

Fine Shirts and Collars.
If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of
DAVID WEIL,
No. 2, Granite Row

SALT! SALT! SALT!
A LARGE LOT IN S'AMLESS BAGS FOR sale low, by
SPRAGUE BRO.
May 29. 49-1f

HIDES.
THE highest market price paid in Cash for Green and Dry Hides. Apply to
J. B. BEARD.

THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY.
CALL ON THOS. E. BROWN AND PAY your note or account and save costs, as I am determined to settle these affairs.
THOS. E. BROWN.
Feb. 21. 35-1f

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!! HOOP Skirts!!! at astonishingly low prices, at the store of
S. FRANKFORD.
19-1f.

BLANKS ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The Trains of this Road will run according to the following schedule, on and after Monday December 3rd.

MAIL TRAIN			
STATIONS.	Dist. of State.	Arrive.	Leave.
Salisbury	6	9.05	8.45
Water Station	7.13	9.35	9.40
Third Creek	7.25	10.00	10.00
Waddell's T. O.	7.25	10.24	10.25
Statesville	8.33	11.03	11.08
Platts T. O.	8.38	11.25	11.30
Catawba	12.50	12.12	12.52
Newton	4.54	1.06	1.06
White Sulphur	6.60	1.30	1.40
Hickory Tavern	10.70	2.15	
Leard	11.81		
Morganton			

MAIL TRAIN EAST			
STATIONS.	Dist. of State.	Arrive.	Leave.
Morganton	11.11	10.50	
Hickory Tavern	10.21	11.25	11.40
White Sulphur	6.27	12.00	12.00
Newton	4.31	12.15	12.55
Catawba	12.43	1.37	1.42
Platts T. O.	5.48	2.00	2.05
Statesville	8.56	2.33	2.43
Waddell's T. O.	7.63	3.07	3.07
Third Creek	5.68	3.25	3.30
Water Station	7.75	3.50	4.00
Salisbury	6.81	4.20	

The trains will pass at Newton.
JAS. C. TURNER, Eng. & Supt.
Salisbury, Nov. 27 1860

Head Quarters.

63rd Regiment No. Ca. Militia.
THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF said Regiment are hereby commanded to have themselves in Salisbury on Friday 8th of March at 10 o'clock A. M., with Fifelocks, and ten rounds blank Cartridges for Drill.
J. A. BRADSHAW,
Acting Col. Commandant.
Feb. 19, 1861. 7-3t

Attention!
GRANTS CREEK WARRIORS, COMPANY H.
YOU ARE HEREBY COM-manded to meet at your usual rendezvous on Wednesday 27th February, at 9 o'clock in the morning, armed and equipped as the law directs, with 20 rounds of Blank Cartridge. By order of
T. W. CUMMINGS, Capt.
Feb. 12th 1861. 2-t

Fair Notice.
I HEREBY NOTIFY THE WHOLE community, that my wife Caroline, has left my bed and board, without cause or complaint, and I notify all persons not to credit her for anything or loan or pay her money, as I am determined to claim the justice of the laws of the country against such.
P. S. Those who owed debts, and had given their notes to my wife previous to our marriage, are forewarned from paying or in any way satisfying them, as I intend to hold the debtors responsible.
SILAS EARNHART,
Salisbury, Feb. 6th, 1861. paid 3-t

NOTICE.
APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE present General Assembly of North Carolina to establish a Road, commencing on the Lexington Road near William Seaton, by way of Christian Franks house to Grimes Mill.
JOHN A. FRANK.
Feb. 5, 1861. 4-t

150,000 Fruit Trees
OF VERY SELECT VARIETIES FOR THE Spring planting, for sale at the
WEST GREEN NURSERIES.
Also, a large collection of Evergreens, Shrubbery, Roses, Green House and Paving out plants.
WESTBROOK & MENDENHALL, Pro.
Greensboro' N. C., Feb. 5, 1861. 4-t

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Moroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Boyden House, where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the latest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fit" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch.
C. N. PRICE.
Jan 22 3-1f

\$5 REWARD.
LAST Saturday evening, a sorrel Mare jumped out of my lot and strayed off. I think she is wandering about in this county, aiming to get back to the Widow Wade's on the Bringle's Ferry road, where she came from. The said animal has a white spot in the forehead and one white hind leg. I will give the above reward for information of her whereabouts so that I can get her.
J. P. DEMARCUS.
Jan 22 3-4t-pd

Equity Sale of Land.
ON the 29th day of January next, I will again offer the plantation known as the
UPRIGHT PLACE,
belonging to John Smith and wife and others, containing 160 ACRES more or less, adjoining the lands of Peter Upright, Loban Woods, Ison Patterson and others. Sale to take place at the premises, at noon. Biddings to be opened at the sum of \$533.50.
Terms. Six months credit, bond and security.
L. BLACKMER, C. M. E.
(Prs. fee \$6.00) 1-ts
Jan 8

A First Rate Black smith to Hire.
Any person wanting to hire a No. 1 slave blacksmith can do so by applying immediately to
J. J. SUMMERELL.
Jan. 8. 1-3t

PLEASE PAY.
MY FRIENDS are requested to call and pay their accounts; or, if they will signify when I may call on them for that purpose, I will do so, I am thankful for the large patronage I receive, and as my only dependence for support, it is very important that those indebted should settle up.
J. J. SUMMERELL.
Jan 8 1-6t

Fine Suits.
If you wish to buy FINE SUITS OF CLOTHING for as little money as possible, call at the Great Clothing Emporium of
DAVID WEIL,
Remember the Stand—No. 2, Murphy's Granite Row, Salisbury, N. C.
Sept 25-6m-6d

NO HUMBUG!
SELLING OFF AT COST!

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former patrons and the public generally that he is determined to make a change in his present business, on or before January next, and will commence selling his

EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING

Gents Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, &c., AT COST,
And Less than Cost,

from this date for the purpose of closing the balance remaining will be sold at public vendue. Save all you can and call early at
M. HOFFLIN'S

TAKE NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, are respectfully invited to call up and settle immediately, as I need funds for my future arrangements. And all notes or accounts remaining unsettled on the 1st of January next, will be placed, without distinction, in my attorney's hands for collection. Don't procrastinate, a stitch in time saves nine.
M. HOFFLIN.
76-1f
Dec 4

HESPER:
AND
OTHER POEMS.
BY
THEO. H. HILL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS NOW IN PRESS, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. Hill is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have gone the rounds of the press—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished—and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume—a neat 12 mo.—will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price \$1 per copy.—Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 1st, 1861.

SALISBURY
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Sixth Session of this School will open the 11th of February, and close the 1st July. The number of pupils has been increasing each term. We have a goodly number in school now, but would take a few more. If the number continues to increase Salisbury will have what it has never had, a permanent School.

TERMS:
Board with washing, fuel and lights, \$50 per term.
Tuition in English from \$8 to \$17.
Tuition in Latin \$5.
Tuition in Music \$15 to \$20.
Use of Instrument \$2.50.
Incidental expenses \$1.00.
For further particulars address
A. D. WILKINSON,
Principal.

Jan 23 3-1f

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. Meyer, for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.

Millsboro' Military Academy.
THIS INSTITUTION IS UNDER THE conduct of Col. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military at Columbia, S. C. The academic staff comprises six officers. The discipline is strictly military, and the instruction of a thoroughly scientific character. For a circular address the Superintendent.
Nov. 22, 1859. 22-1y

BOYDEN HOUSE,
SALISBURY, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO inform his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

A First Class Hotel.
An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.
Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located.
THOS. HOWERTON, Ag't.
Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-1f

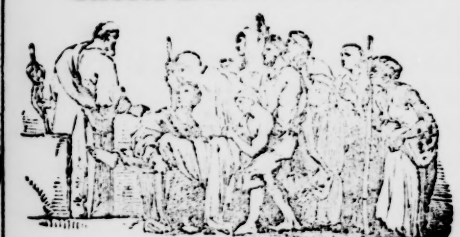
MOUNT VERNON HOUSE,
Formerly known as the Veranda Hotel, situated at the Depot,
SALISBURY, N. C.
THIS establishment has been opened for the entertainment of the public. It is now thoroughly repaired and improved in all respects, and is every way better suited to the comfort of the Public than heretofore. The chambers are furnished anew throughout, and have the best quality of Bedding. The culinary Department is under the management of a proficient Caterer. The table will always be supplied with the BEST that this and other markets afford.

The Proprietor will devote his whole time to the management of the House and feels confident that, with his facilities, every thing that can will be done, to add to the comfort of his Guests.

S. BENJAMIN.
G. H.
OYSTERS
Stewed, Chafed, Fried, Scalloped, Roasted, or served up in any way desired, daily and nightly, at the MOUNT VERNON HOUSE.
S. BENJAMIN.
Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1859

SPRAGUE BROTHERS,
GROCERS, SALISBURY, N. C.
At their well known stand, opposite the Mansion House, are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Groceries, which they contract to offer low TERMS CASH.

Heat'h and its Peasures,
OR, DISEASE AND ITS AGONIES
Choose Between Them.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.
WHAT IS MORE FEARFUL THAN A breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one—drink but little wine, beer, or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee,—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of stews; and if these golden rules are followed, you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have any nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.
If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite.
These feelings which so sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

Disorders of the Kidneys.
In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they are afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bed time. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs Out of Order.
No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills; they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasms—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Stone and Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic-Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are stamped in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicine or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

* Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and at all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cts. and \$1 each.
* There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
November 1, 1859. 18-1y

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS BEYOND ALL COMPETITION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash his entire and complete stock of fine Hunting and open faced Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry of the latest styles, in sets or separately, prices accordingly. Gold and Silver vest and fob chains, Ladies Gold chain and neck chains. Silver ware, warranted equal to coin. The best and most approved styles of Plated Knives, Forks and Spoons, Cutlery, &c., &c. A fine assortment of Clocks. The above will be sold at prices defying competition. Watch glasses put in at 25 cents each. All kinds of repairing promptly, carefully, and personally attended to and warranted by H. W. RUPP, Practical Watchmaker, Concord, N. C. June 19. 52--

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Agent for Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, is now prepared to furnish the Public with this very valuable, fine and inexpensive article in domestic Economy. These machines can be seen in operation at my Store, No. 4, Granite Building. A. MYERS, Salisbury, May 8, 1860. 46--tf

POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM of A. & W. MYERS, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection.—say up and save costs. W. MYERS, Jan. 17th, 1860. 30--tf

Se wants to Hire

NIX or seven servants to hire, among them good cooks. Apply to MAJ. A. HENDERSON Jan 22 3--3t

VALUABLE TRACT of Land for Sale.

—1 offer for sale 276 Acres of Land lying in Rowan County on the waters of Pine Creek, adjoining the lands of Philip Owens, Henderson Smith, and others, about 4 1/2 miles from Salisbury, near the North Carolina Rail Road. Terms—A credit will be given of One or Two Years. Apply to me, or to R. A. Caldwell, Esq. in Salisbury. A. H. CALDWELL, Jan. 20, 1859. 27--tf

NOTICE.

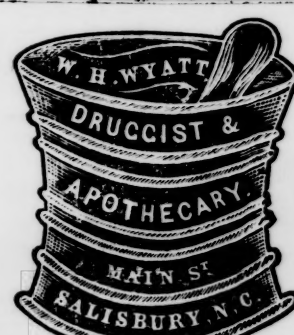
ALL PERSONS WHO ARE INDEBTED TO ME are respectfully requested to call and make immediate payment, as I am compelled to leave money; and as this is the first time that I have called on my friends I hope they will come promptly. R. P. BESSENT, Nov. 29, 1859. 23--tf

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YADKIN NAIGATION COMPANY will meet

MOCKSVILLE on Tuesday, the 1st day of January, 1861. G. W. JOHNSON, Pres. 17-78-24.

BLANK ROAD NOTICE.

Pay your toll and save prosecution and cost. H. L. ROBARDS.



WARANTED. WYATT'S TONIC CORDIAL.

One of the most pleasant and efficient Remedies ever got up for

**DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA,
FLUX, CHOLIC,**

And all Bowel Complaints, both of Children and adults.

PRICE—25 CENTS.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188, Main street, Salisbury, N. C. June 19.

WITH THE TIMES!

BET BURNING FLUID,

(80) EIGHTY CENTS (80)

PER GALLON.

At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

75 CTS. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. 75 CTS.

PURE,

PER GALLON,

At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CIDER VINEGAR.

Only Thirty Cts. Per Gallon

At W. H. WYATT'S, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

Spices of all Kinds,

For Pickles, Preserves, &c.,

Superior in Quality and Lower in Price than at any Store in N. C.

W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

NORTH CHROLINA

BLUE STONE!

SUPERIOR to any imported and one-half Scheney. Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist & Apothecary, No. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury N. C.

W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

PILLS

AND

OINTMENTS

OF ALL KINDS,

SYRUPS, CORDIALS, ESSENCES,

Extracts, Bitters, and

Patent Medicines Generally.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by W. H. WYATT, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St. Salisbury, N. C.

CHILLS AND FEVER,

Fever and Ague,

AND ALL

BILLIOUS DISEASES

Prevailing in a Malarious Climate,

Speedily and Permanently Cured by

WYATT'S TONIC AND PILLS.

During the past year the demand for this great remedy has been unprecedented.

Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Price \$1 per Package, 6 for \$5. A liberal discount to Merchants.

W. H. WYATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

Perfumery, Soaps,

Surgical and Dental Instruments,

Trusses & Shoulder Braces,

TOILET ARTICLES,

Pure Wines, and Liquors for Medicinal Uses

GRASS & GARDEN SEEDS,

Glass, Dry Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs,

Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded and all orders correctly answered. Medicines warranted genuine, and of the best quality

WYATT'S REMEDY!

An Unfailing specific

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE!

CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,

CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,

CURES RECENT AFFLICTIONS,

In a few days.

It has no taste, does not interfere with diet or effect the breath. Prepared and sold Wholesale and retail by W. H. WYATT, Druggist and Apothecary, Nos. 186 & 188 Main St., Salisbury, N. C.

Price \$1, and sent by mail enclosing 4 stamps to prepay postage. Sept. 4 68--4y



A CARD.

SEEING IS BELIEVING!

THE LARGEST AND MOST

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods

CLOTHING,

AND

GROCERIES,

are now opening at the Subscriber's ever

Exhibited in Salisbury,

And which will be sold as heretofore at unprecedentedly low prices. This is

NO CANT ADVERTISING PHRASE

Common with many, who enumerate their articles. Because an examination of the stock and prices, will convince the most sceptic, and closest buyers of the truth of the assertion.

Returning my sincere acknowledgements to the citizens of Rowan and adjacent counties for past favors, I hope by close attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same.

No trouble as usual to show Goods at

S. FRANKFORD'S

TO COUNTY

MERCHANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER would call the attention of **Country Merchants,** to his large and varied Stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing & Groceries,

which he will sell at **Wholesale** as low as can be bought in any city in the Union, the Great Emporium New York, not excepted.

S. FRANKFORD.

WHOLESALE.

HOOP SHIRTS in endless variety at **S. FRANKFORD'S.**

Oct. 9, 1860. 18--tf.

New Family Grocery Store,

IN SALISBURY, N. C.

A New Establishment and an Entirely New Stock,

AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET PRICES

J. B. BEARD

TAKES pleasure in notifying his friends and the public generally, that, having taken the spacious room first door above the Messrs. Jones' Hardware Store, he has just opened a large supply of every article usually kept in a family grocery Store; all of which he offers remarkably Cheap for Cash, and Cash only.

He has constantly on hand a large Stock of choice Groceries, intending always to keep a sufficient supply of those of the very finest quality, which he is determined to sell at very short profits. In his selection, he has country produce and many other articles of daily consumption, the following may always be found:

Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Rice, PEPPER, GINGER SPICES, Crackers, Raisins, Pickles, BACON, LARD, FISH, CANNESSED HAM, Mustard, Sardines, Vinegar, Soda, No. 1 MACKEREL, PICKLED SALMON, Soap, Starch, Candles, Blacking, INDIGO, POWDER, SHOT, LEAD, CAPS, Snuff, Tobacco, Cigars, Matches, &c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

He will always hold himself ready to pay the highest prices for merchantable country produce of all kinds; and, as he intends to trade with as much liberality as the markets will permit, he respectfully invites all to give him a call. Salisbury, April 4, 1859. J. B. BEARD. 39--tf

REAL ESTATE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I propose to sell the Plantation on which I now reside, containing 307 acres. Most of the soil is gray gravel, the remainder a dark loam, equal in fertility to any in Rowan, containing a great deal of pine timber right along the N. C. R. R. There is about 40 ACRES of BOTTOM LANDS AND MEADOW of first rate quality. The dwelling is well arranged, containing nine rooms, garret and cellar, and also eight fire-places, and is in view of the Yadkin River and N. C. R. R.

The garden and spring are excellent, and the out buildings, some of which are new, are well arranged and comfortable. The location is quite a gem, being within five miles of Salisbury, and very healthy. The soil is highly adapted to the culture of fine tobacco, cotton, grain, fruits, and garden vegetables. JNO. A. BRADSHAW. Dec. 13, 1859. 25--tf

BARREL STAVES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL ENTER INTO a contract to purchase a large quantity of White Oak Staves suitable for making whiskey barrels.

Persons having suitable oak timber will find a profitable business by making early application to M. & E. MYERS. Aug. 28. 62--tf

Liquors, Wines, Segars, &c., of the

choicest brands, constantly on hand, and for sale by J. B. BEARD.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

IN times of Epidemics, it is the object of this Institution to establish Hospitals, to provide Nurses, Physicians, Clothing, Food, Medicines, &c., for the sick and destitute, to take charge of the orphans of deceased parents, and to minister, in every possible way, to the relief of the afflicted and the health of the public at large. It is the duty of the Directors, at such times, to visit personally the infected districts, and to provide and execute means of relief. Numerous physicians, not acting members of the Association, usually enroll their names on its books, subject to be called upon to attend its hospitals, free of charge.

In the absence of Epidemics, the Directors have authorized the Consulting Surgeon to give Medical Advice Gratis to all persons suffering under CHRONIC DISEASES of a Virulent character, arising from abuse of the physical powers, mal-treatment, the effect of drugs, &c., when they apply by letter or otherwise, and in cases of extreme poverty, to furnish Medicines free of Charge. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their late Annual Report express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of the worst forms of Chronic Diseases, and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year. They feel confident that their efforts have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important but much despised cause.

Various REPORTS and TRACTS on the nature and treatment of Chronic Diseases, by the Consulting Surgeon, have been published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent FREE OF CHARGE to the afflicted.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN Houghton, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors. GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.

Aug. 23, 1859, 1y.

NEW ORLEANS

School of Medicine,

Common Street, Opposite the Charity Hospital.

THE Regular Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Thursday, the 15th November, 1860, and terminate in the latter part of March, 1861.

FACULTY

Erasmus D. Fenner, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Austin Flint, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Pathology.

Anthony A. Peniston, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Samuel P. Choppin, M. D., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery.

Cornelius C. Bond, M. D., Professor of Principles of Surgery and Surgical Pathology.

D. Warren Brickell, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

Isaac L. Crawford, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

Howard Smith, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Austin Flint, Jr., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopy.

H. D. Schmidt, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the 16th October. Clinical instruction given daily in the wards of the Charity Hospital, and three times a week at the College Dispensary.

The Faculty of this institution are among the duly elected Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital, and, according to an act of the State Legislature, "shall at all times have free access to the Hospital, for the purpose of affording their pupils practical illustration of the subjects they teach."

The students of this institution are equally eligible with any others to the post of Resident Student in the Charity Hospital.

The great aim of the Faculty is to impart a thoroughly practical knowledge of all the branches of Medicine.

Dissecting material abundant, and at a nominal cost.

Amount of fees for the Course of Lectures:—

Matriculation Fee (paid but once)..... 5 00

Dissecting Fee..... 10 00

Graduating Fee..... 25 00

No charge for attendance at the Hospital.—

For further information address

E. D. FENNER, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty, 5 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, Sept 25-66-6w

Prospectus of the State Journal.

Having become the proprietor of the Democratic Press, I have merged that paper into the STATE JOURNAL, which will be published Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The STATE JOURNAL will advocate Democratic principles in the broadest sense, and will support and defend Democratic measures and their advocates as they are presented and as occasion may require. In other essentials it will be my aim to make the paper, what its name denotes, a State Journal—eschewing all sectional considerations and working for the entire State and her common interests.

As soon as arrangements can be made the whole paper shall be remodeled and printed with new type, on good paper, and in a superior manner.

The Editorial department will be properly attended to in its various branches, and will speak for itself. Neither labor nor expense will be spared in the management of the paper.

The terms of the State Journal will be as follows:

Semi-Weekly, per annum, \$4 00

Weekly, " " 2 00

These terms will be insisted upon invariably in advance. No name will be put upon the list without the money, and all papers will be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid, unless the subscription be renewed. I am satisfied, from years of experience, that upon no other footing can any newspaper hope to succeed.

Advertisements of a proper character will be inserted at the following rates:

One square, first insertion, \$1 00

Each subsequent " 25

A liberal deduction on these rates for yearly advertisers in the Semi-Weekly.—In the Weekly edition the full rates will be charged.

JOHN SPELMAN,

Editor and Proprietor.

Nov. 27, 1860.

The Newspaper of the South.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY

gives the latest and most reliable political, commercial and general news from all parts of the world. Its special correspondents furnish by Mail and Telegraph, full and early accounts of everything of interest that transpires in the great cities of Europe and America.

The News of the South Receives Special Attention.

Politically, the Mercury represents the States Rights resistance element, and advocates the union of the Southern States in maintaining their rights and establishing their security.

Daily Mercury, 1 year in advance, \$10 00

Tri-Weekly " " 5 00

No paper sent unless the cash accompanies the order.

R. B. RHETT, Jr.,

Charleston, S. C.

Nov 27 75-4t

LEATHER.

A very superior lot of Upper Leather

and Calfskines, for sale by

J. B. BEARD.

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP

FOR CHILDREN TEething

which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for more than ten years, and can say, in confidence, that of it, what

we have been able to

er medicine—